(XXXII Year.) THE (N° 1672.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1777.

The AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER IV.

By the author of COMMON SENSE.

THOSE who expect to reap the bleſſings of freedom, muſt, like men, undergo the fatigue of ſupporting it. The events of yeſterday is one of thoſe kind of alarms which is juſt ſufficient to rouſe us to duty without being of conſequence enough to depreſs our fortitude. It is not a field of a few acres of ground, but a cauſe that we are defending, and whether we defeat the enemy in one battle, or by degrees, the conſequence will be the ſame.

Look back at the events of laſt winter and the preſent year, there you will find that the enemy's ſucceſſes have always contributed to reduce them. What they have gained in ground, they paid ſo dearly for in numbers, that their victories have in the end amounted to defeats. We have always been maſters at the laſt pulls, and always ſhall while we do our duty. Howe has been once on the banks of the Delaware, and from thence driven back with loſs and diſgrace; and why not be again driven from the Schuylkill? His condition and ours are very different. He has every body to fight, we have only his *one* army to cope with and which waſtes away at every engagement; we can not only reinforce, but can redouble our numbers; he is cut off from all ſupplies, and muſt, ſooner or later, inevitably fall into our hands.

Shall a band of ten or twelve thouſand robbers, who are this day fifteen hundred or two thouſand men leſs in ſtrength than they were yeſterday, conquer America, or ſubdue even a ſingle ſtate? The thing cannot be, unleſs we ſit down and ſuffer them to do it. Another ſuch a bruſh, notwithſtanding we loſt the ground, would, by ſtill reducing the enemy, put them in a condition to be afterwards totally defeated.

Could our whole army have come up to the attack at one time, the conſequences had probably been otherwiſe; but our having different parts of the Brandywine creek to guard, and the uncertainty which road to Philadelphia the enemy would attempt to take, naturally afforded them an opportunity of paſſing with their main body at a place where only a part of ours could be poſted; for, it muſt ſtrike every thinking man with conviction, that it requires a much greater force to oppoſe an enemy in ſeveral places, than is ſufficient to defeat them in any one place.

Men who are ſincere in defending their freedom, will always feel concern at every circumſtance which ſeems to make againſt them; it is the natural and honeſt conſequence of all affectionate attachments, and the want of it is a vice. But the dejection laſts only for a moment; they ſoon riſe out of it with additional vigour; the glow of hope, courage and fortitude, will, in a little time, ſupply the place of every inferior paſſion, and kindle the whole heart into heroiſm.

There is a myſtery in the countenance of ſome cauſes, which we have not always preſent judgment enough to explain. It is diſtreſſing to ſee an enemy advancing into a country, but it is the only place in which we can beat them, and in which we have always beaten them, whenever they made the attempt. The nearer any diſeaſe approaches to a criſis, the nearer it is to a cure: Danger and deliverance make their advances together, and it is only at the laſt puſh that one or the other takes the lead.

There are many men who will do their duty when it is not wanted; but a genuine public ſpirit always appears moſt when there is moſt occaſion for it. Thank GOD! our army, though fatigued, is yet entire. The attack made by us yeſterday was under many diſadvantages, naturally ariſing from the uncertainty of knowing which route the enemy would take; and from that circumſtance, the whole of our force could not be brought up together time enough to engage all at once. Our ſtrength is yet reſerved; and it is evident that Howe does not think himſelf a gainer by the affair, otherwiſe he would this morning have moved down and attacked general Waſhington.

Gentlemen of the city and country, It is in your power, by a ſpirited improvement of the preſent circumſtance, to turn it to a real advantage: Howe is now weaker than before, and every ſhot will contribute to reduce him. You are more immediately intereſted than any other part of the continent; your All is at ſtake; it is not ſo with the general cauſe; you are devoted by the enemy to plunder and deſtruction. It is the encouragement which Howe, the chief of plunderers, has promiſed his army. Thus circumſtanced, you may ſave yourſelves by a manly reſiſtance, but you can have no hope in any other conduct. I never yet knew our brave general, or any part of the army, officers or men, out of heart, and I have ſeen them in circumſtances a thouſand times more trying than the preſent. It is only thoſe that are not in action, that feel languor and heavineſs, and the beſt way to rub it off is to turn out, and make ſure work of it.

Our army muſt undoubtedly feel fatigue, and want a reinforcement of reſt, though not of valour. Our own intereſt and happineſs call upon us to give them every ſupport in our power, and make the burden of the day, on which the ſafety of this city depends, as light as poſſible. Remember, gentlemen, that we have forces both to the northward and ſouthward of Philadelphia, and if the enemy be but ſtopped till thoſe can arrive, this city will be ſaved, and the enemy finally routed. You have too much at ſtake to heſitate. You ought not to think an hour upon the matter, but to ſpring to action at once. Other ſtates have been invaded, and have likewiſe driven off the invaders. Now our time and turn is come, and perhaps the finiſhing ſtroke is reſerved for us. When we look back on the dangers we have been ſaved from, and reflect on the ſucceſſes we have been bleſt with, it would be ſinful either to be idle or deſpair.

I cloſe this paper with a ſhort addreſs to general Howe. You, Sir, are only lingering out the period that muſt bring with it your puniſhment. You have yet ſcarce began upon the war; and the farther you enter, the latter will your troubles thicken. What you now enjoy is only a reſpite from ruin; an invitation to deſtruction; a ſomething, that will lead on to our deliverance at your expence. We know the cauſe we are engaged in, and though a paſſionate fondneſs for it may make us grieve at every injury which threatens it, yet, when the moment of concern is over, the determination to duty returns. We are not the hireling ſlaves of a beggarly tyrant, nor the cringing flatterers of an infamous court. We are not moved by the gloomy ſmile of a worthleſs king, but by the ardent glow of generous patriotiſm. We fight not to enſlave, but to ſet a country free, and to make room upon the earth for honeſt men to live in. In ſuch a cauſe we are ſure we are right; and we leave to you the deſpairing reflection of being the tool of a miſerable tyrant.

COMMON SENSE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, at noon.

KINGSTON, *September 3.*

Extract of a letter from general GATES, *head-quarters, Van-Schaick's Iſland, Auguſt 26, 1777.*

"Since my laſt no material alterations have taken place in this department—by accounts of priſoners and deſerters, their main body, which conſiſts of about five thouſand men, is at Fort Miller.—They have advanced parties at Saratoga, but none have yet reached Stillwater.

"At Fort Edward they have ſtationed a regiment, and poſted another at Fort George—They have alſo detached two regiments to Skeenſborough, upon ſuſpicion of our having ſent a body of men that way.

"We remain very ſtill on the iſland—Burgoyne has no inclination to follow us—we ſhall, however, pay him a complaiſant viſit, when our reinforcement arrives.

"The enemy at Fort Stanwix have raiſed the ſiege—This important intelligence arrived the 22th, by expreſs, from general Arnold—the circumſtances are briefly theſe.

"On the 22d colonel Ganſevoort commenced a heavy cannonade upon the enemy's works—they anſwered it by ſhells and cannon—at length general St. Leger, who commanded, thought proper to *retreat*—This was done with ſo much precipitation, that they left a conſiderable quantity of baggage and *all* their tents.

"It is much to be lamented that general Arnold was not near enough to co-operate with the fort—had this been the caſe, we muſt, beyond queſtion, have taken their artillery—He did, notwithſtanding, upon the earlieſt notice, detach nine hundred men with orders to force a march, and, if poſſible, to attack their rear—but their great diſtance, added to their quick ſtep, will, I fear, prevent our people from being further ſucceſsful.

"It is the opinion of all the general officers, that they will retire into Canada, and diſturb us no more in that quarter.

"General Arnold will, in a few days, join the army, at this poſt, with his whole force."

Extract of a letter from general Arnold to major-general Gates, dated German-Flats, Auguſt 28, 1777.

"*Dear general,*

"The 24th inſtant, in the evening, I reached Fort Schuyler, too late, after ſo fatiguing a march, to purſue the enemy that evening; early next morning a detachment of five hundred men followed them; ſoon after a heavy rain came on, which obliged them to return, except a ſmall party who went to Oneida lake, where they arrived juſt time enough to ſee the laſt boats of the enemy going off—the 26th proved a rainy day, ſo that it was impoſſible for the troops to move until the evening, when I ſent off col. Livingſton's and col. Jackſon's regiments. Yeſterday Bailey's and Weſſon's left Fort Schuyler, and arrived here laſt evening—the greateſt diſpatch is made in getting their boats over the falls. You may depend on my joining you, as ſoon as poſſible, with my detachment.

Your's, &c.

Major-general Gates. B. ARNOLD.

The following are extracts from a journal of a Britiſh officer taken in the battle at Bennington.

Liſt of killed and wounded at Hubbart-Town, 7th July.

KILLED.		Capt. Harris	34th
Major Grant of the	24th	Major lord Balcarras	53d
Lieut. Douglaſs	29th	Lieut. Cullen	53d
Lieut. Mayalt of marines		Capt. Shrimpton	62d
WOUNDED.		Lieut. Jones	62d
Capt. Stappleton of the	9th	PRIVATES KILLED.	
Lieut. Roe	9th	Advanced corps	22
Lieut. Keil	29th	Germans	10
Major Ackland	20th	WOUNDED.	
Capt. Roſs	53th	Advanced corps	122
Lieut. Richardſon	34th	Germans	13
Capt. Craige	47th	1 German officer wounded.	

On the 5th of July the 9th regiment marched to Fort Anne, twenty miles from Skeenſborough, where a body of the rebels, to the amount of ſix hundred, attacked one hundred and thirty-ſeven of the ninth regiment—nine killed, four officers killed and one wounded, as below—one of the wounded officers was taken priſoner—Lieut. Weſtrop killed, and 42 privates killed and wounded.

On the 6th of July the advanced corps marched from Hubbard-Town to Skeenſborough—the evening before the Heſſians left Hubbart-Town—there was killed lieut. Clealand of the artillery, and a volunteer wounded. At the landing at Skeen's we took five rebel veſſels, among which was a row-galley, which mounted two twenty-four pounders in bow and ten ſixes. We took priſoners at Hubbart-Town,

1 Colonel.	13 privates.
7 Captains. 4 Subalterns.	1 ſerjeant.
262 Privates.	WOUNDED.
KILLED.	Captain Montgomery and taken priſoner.
1 colonel.	Surgeon Seely, ditto.
50 privates.	Lieut. Shately.
And nearly the ſame wounded.	Lieut. Murray.
KILLED.	Adjutant Fieldon.
Lieutenant Weſtrop of the 9th regiment.	2 ſerjeants and 21 privates wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 10.*

By a New-York paper of the firſt inſtant we find, that col. Dungan and major Barnes, of the new levies, are both dead of the wounds they received in the affair on Staten Iſland.

We hear that John Dickinſon, Eſq; has addreſſed the militia of the Delaware ſtate in the moſt ſpirited manner, to ſtep forth in defence of their invaded country, and that he has ſince joined them in the character of a volunteer.

Extract of a letter from general SULLIVAN to CONGRESS, dated Hanover, Auguſt 25, 1777.

"Among the baggage taken on Staten-Iſland the 22d inſtant, I find a number of important papers; a copy of three I incloſe for the peruſal of congreſs. The one from the yearly meeting at Spank-Town, held the 19th inſtant, I think worthy the attention of congreſs."

No. 1. Where is Waſhington, what number of men or cannon?

No. 2. Where is Stirling, what number of men and cannon?

No. 3. Where is Sullivan, &c.

No. 4. Where is Dayton and Ogden, what number?

No. 5. Whether there be any troops paſſing or repaſſing?

No. 6. Intelligence from Albany.

No. 7. Intelligence from Philadelphia.

No. 8. Be very particular about time and places.

Information from JERSEY, 19th Auguſt, 1777.

It is ſaid general Howe landed near the head of Cheſapeak bay, but cannot learn the particular ſpot, nor when.

Waſhington lays in Pennſylvania, about 12 miles from Coryell's ferry.

Sullivan lays about ſix miles northward of Morris-Town, with about two thouſand men.

Spank-Town yearly meeting.

Intelligence from JERSEY, Sunday, July 28.

I ſaw on their full march, ſeven miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Delaware, gen. Waſhington, gen. Mulenburgh, gen. Weeden, with four thouſand men, and gen. Knox with his train of artillery, conſiſting of fourteen field-pieces, and one howitz, ſeventy-nine ammunition waggons, and one hundred and thirty baggage waggons; and then proceeding on the road from Hacket's-Town to Eaſton there ſaw, on their full march to Delaware, gen. Stevens and gen. Scott, with 4000 men and light field pieces, and on the road met 29 flat-bottomed boats; and proceeded down to Quibble-Town, where I ſaw gen. Stirling and gen. Conway, with three thouſand men and no field-pieces. I am informed that gen. Sullivan has croſſed the North river, and is bringing up the rear. As to the truth of that, I hope I ſhall be able to inform you in two or three days.

Received Auguſt 1ſt, 1777.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Wilmington, September 5, 1777.

From every information of the enemy's deſign, and from their movements, it is manifeſt that their aim is, if poſſible, to poſſeſs themſelves of Philadelphia. This is, with them, a capital object, 'tis what they laſt year ſtrove to effect, but were happily diſappointed. They made a ſecond attempt at the opening of this campaign; but, after vaſt preparations and expence for that purpoſe, they abandoned their deſign, and totally evacuated the forts. They are now making their laſt effort. It ſeems they firſt intended to come up the Delaware, but, from the meaſures taken againſt them in the river, judged the enterpriſe that way too hazardous. At length they have landed on the eaſtern ſhore in Maryland, and advanced ſome little way into the country; but the general think they will be again diſappointed in their views, though they puſh their deſign againſt Philadelphia on this route. Their all is at ſtake.—They will put the conteſt on the event of a ſingle battle: if they are overthrown they are utterly undone—the war is at an end. Now then is the time for our ſtrenuous exertions; one bold ſtroke will free the land from rapine, deva[illegible]ation, and burnings, and female innocence from brutal luſt and violence. In every other quarter the American arms have been of late rapidly ſucceſsful; great numbers of the enemy have fallen in battle, and ſtill greater numbers have been taken priſoners. The militia to the northward have fought with a reſolution that would have done honour to the oldeſt ſoldiers—they bravely fought and conquered, and glory attends them. Who can forbear to emulate their noble ſpirit? Who is there without ambition to ſhare with them the applauſe of their country.

ment, and of all posterity, as the defenders of liberty, and preservers of peace and happiness to millions in the present and future generations?

Two years we have maintained the war, and struggled with difficulties innumerable; but the prospect has since brightened, and our affairs put on a better face. Now is the time to reap the fruits of all our toils and dangers; if we behave like men, this third campaign will be our last. Ours is the main army, to us our countrymen look for protection; the eyes of all America and Europe are turned upon us, as on those by whom the event of the war is to be determined; and the general assures his countrymen and fellow soldiers, that he believes the critical, the important time is at hand, which demands their most spirited exertions in the field.

Here glory waits to crown the brave—Peace, freedom and happiness, will be the rewards of victory.—Animated by motives like these, soldiers fighting in the cause of innocence, humanity and justice, will never give way; but with undaunted resolution press on to conquest.—And this the general assures himself is the part the American forces, now in arms, will act; and thus acting, he will ensure them success.

Head quarters, Wilmington, Sept. 6, 1777.

The general has no doubt but that every man who has a due sense of the importance of the cause he has undertaken to defend, and who has any regard to his own honour, and the reputation of a soldier, will, if called to action, behave like men contending for every thing valuable; but if, contrary to his expectation, there shall be found any officers or soldiers, so far lost to all shame, as basely to quit their post without orders, or shall sculk from danger, or offer to retreat before orders given for so doing by a proper officer superior in authority, they are to be instantly shot down, as a just punishment to themselves, and for examples to others. This order those in the rear, and the corps of reserve, are to see duly executed, to prevent the cowardly from making a sacrifice of the brave, and from their ill example and groundless tales (calculated to cover their own shameful conduct) spreading horror as they go. That this order may be well known, and strongly impressed upon the army, the general positively orders the commanding officer of every regiment to assemble his men and have it read to them, to prevent the plea of ignorance.

The general begs the favour of the officers to be attentive to all strange faces and suspicious characters which may be discovered in camp, and if, upon examination of them, no good account can be given why they are there, to carry them to the major general of the day for farther examination; this, as it is only a necessary precaution, is to be done in a manner least offensive.

In CONGRESS, *Sept.* 10, 1777.

Resolved, That the interest which shall arise, after the date of this resolution, on loan office certificates already issued, or which shall be issued before the first day of March next, be annually paid at the respective loan offices in bills of exchange on the commissioners of the United States in Paris, at the rate of five livres of France for every Spanish milled dollar due for the interest as aforesaid, or in continental bills of credit, at the option of the respective lenders.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

September 17, 1777.

FOR sale, a SLOOP, five years old, about twelve hundred bushels burden, with very good sails and rigging. Apply to col. Fitzhugh at Lower Marlborough, or Mr. Joseph Anderson at Benedict, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and may be shown the sloop and rigging by Mr. Henry Webb at Nottingham.

Charles county, August 6, 1777.

To be SOLD,

THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and thirty acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-house, with seven rooms and two passages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a passage above stairs, a kitchen with a brick floor, a brick milk-house, spinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof, a large granary, corn-house, stables, two tobacco-houses, cow-house, a dwelling-house, calculated to suit a weaver, and other out-houses: This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity suited to the climate; there is a considerable quantity of low ground which might be converted into fine meadow. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, the prospect delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round you; very convenient to two places of public worship, a protestant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which last is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grist mills within a mile and a half, and Port-Tobacco warehouse almost at the door, plenty of fish in their season, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oysters—in short, this seat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to

tf WILLIAM HANSON.

July 16, 1777.

To be SOLD, at the Northampton Furnace, about ten miles from Baltimore-Town,

SALT-PANS of different sizes; and will make agreeable to any orders sent to the subscriber. Salt-pans to be delivered, either at the furnace or grist-wharf, by

HENRY HOWARD.

Annapolis, May 23, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for those tanned, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town.

JAMES DICK.

Instead of attending at Annapolis as above mentioned, attendance will now be given every Thursday and Friday, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis.

J. D.

SALT-PANS, ten feet square, and fifteen inches deep, with screws ready to join and fit them up, made at Catoctin furnace, about ten miles from Frederick-Town, at fifty-five pounds per ton. If different sizes are desired, they will be attempted.—Carriage from the furnace to Baltimore is now at seven pounds a ton.

JAMES JOHNSON.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring-creek church, some time in March last, a negro man, named Jack, commonly called Jack Hutton, near 30 years of age, about five feet 10 inches high; he is a good carpenter, cooper, and painterer; he went away with a mulatto woman belonging to Miss Mary Belt, near Rock-creek; carried with him a mouse-coloured mare, with foal, branded, M F, four white feet and a star. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him, so that I get him again, shall have fifteen dollars, and four for the mare. w6

JOHN WEEMS.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the 2d Maryland regiment, the following men, viz. RALPH BEALL, about eighteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a swarthy complexion, formerly lived near Bladensburg, Prince George's county.

ELIAKIM COLVERT, about the size of Beall, aged twenty-two years, formerly lived in Nanjemoy, Charles county.

AARON SPALDING, about 30 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, formerly lived in St. Mary's county.

ALEXANDER SMART, about twenty-one or two years of age, born in Ireland, much pitted with the small pox. Had on, when he went away, a coarse linen hunting-shirt. Deserted some time in May last.

WILSON JACKSON, about forty years of age, five feet ten inches high, has some gray hairs in the fore part of his head. Deserted some time in June last.

JOSEPH WINTENTON formerly lived in Anne-Arundel county, inlisted by major John Stewart. Any person apprehending said deserters, and delivering them to any officer of the 2d regiment, or bring them to Annapolis, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for either of them.

w6 JAMES WINCHESTER, lieut.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Cole, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated and attested, that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may thereby be the better enabled to pay off the claims against the said estate in due time.

All accounts received and approved by Mr. Basil Burgess, who is empowered to settle the business, and all receipts given by him, for money received for the use of the said estate, shall be binding on

MARY COLE, Administratrix.

There came to the subscriber's plantation, in the life time of her deceased husband, about a year ago, a middle sized black cow, with a calf by her side; she is marked with a hole and slit in the right, and a crop and under cut in the left ear, her fore legs white, has a bob-tail, and is about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w6

Thursday, October ... next.

TO be RUN for, on Thursday the 9th day of October, a purse of fifteen pounds, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight for age, one hundred and twenty-six pounds, and to rise and fall according to the rules of racing horses, &c. To be entered with Mr. John Montgomerie the day preceding the race.

On the day following will be given, a small purse the sum not yet known, and on the above terms, the winning horse of the preceding day only excepted. ...

September 18, 1777.

LOST, the 30th of last month, between Annapolis and the Governor's-Bridge, a gold-headed CANE, with the letter A engraved thereon. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mary OGLE, at Bellair, or the Printer hereof, shall receive four dollars reward. 3w

---

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Washington county, Chew's-Ferry, Sept. 1, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Chew's-Ferry, a NEGRO fellow named Sampson, about six feet high, between forty and fifty years of age: Had on and took with him, when he went away, an old full linsey jacket, a pair of blue breeches, a tow linen and trousers, but may have other cloaths: He is remarkable by having a blemish in one of his eyes; is a designing, cunning rogue, though would often appear silly, or a fool, by which means he disguises himself. Having been raised on the eastern shore, I have reason to think he has gone that way, having frequently expressed a desire to be there.—Whoever takes up said negro, and returns him to the subscriber, if within thirty miles, shall receive eight dollars, and if farther, the above reward, paid by

w3 SIMON DOYLE.

Upper-Marlborough, August 2, 1777.

Agreeable to the will of John Hepburn, Esq. deceased, will be SOLD, by public vendue, at Mrs. Gibson's, in Upper-Marlborough, on Saturday the 27th of September, for ready money,

THREE and a half LOTS of ground adjoining to each other in the said town, on one of which stands a very good two story brick house, three rooms below, and four above, a cellar under one half of the house, a brick kitchen, two rooms below and two above, a negro quarter, milk-house, store-house, stable and chaise-house.

At the same time will be sold, two other houses in Upper-Marlborough, one where William Urquhart keeps tavern, under lease for twenty-one years, nine of which are expired; the other one is now made use of as an office for the records removed from Annapolis, rents for ...

tf WILLIAM CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of SAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

Calvert county.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 27th day of July last, a lusty NEGRO man, named Tom, about twenty-five years of age, of a yellowish complexion, and has a down look, his wool is combed up before, and his crown is oftentimes shaved, he is a tolerable good shoemaker, and understands the water, as he has been used to go in the boat with me: Had on, when he went away, a gray fearnought coat, one dufil ditto, country cloth breeches, striped and bound before with blue, one pair of blue cloth ditto, one country linen shirt, and one white ditto, one pair of white yarn stockings, one pair of shoes with brass buckles, and a straw hat bound with black; he speaks short in a muttering way. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, paid by

w6 HILARY WILSON.

To the PUBLIC.

HIS excellency the governor, having authorised and empowered the subscriber to finish his business in the several courts, all persons are desired to take notice of the same. Letters directed to the subscriber in Annapolis will be duly attended to.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco slitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a fine waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds, if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.